anyone. Montagu, when Secretary* of State, repeatedly made reference to this bureaucratic disease. "The I.C.S. has been so long accustomed to state their conclusions without reasoning them."

It is not difficult to see the cause of this change of spirit. Indian Nationalism had grown apace and,, as the political consciousness of the people increased, the necessity for reactionary administration became clear. British administration had inevitably to become a machinery for repression. As long as there was a period of territorial expansion in India liberal sentiments were no danger, but, as a real demand for independence seemed likely, a very different complexion was put on the matter. The Mutiny frightened the British and made them feel that they were less secure than they had supposed. Any internal differences in the administration or show of sympathy for Indian aspirations might encourage the people and, after all, nationalists and Socialists are not the only people who can make a "united front"! None has succeeded better in this than the Government of India! It was in the period after the Mutiny that there developed the *esprit de corps* which has made the Indian Service such a remarkable caste, such as even to-day in many respects it remains. It is true that Indians have entered it in increasing numbers, but they have been trained in the ways of the bureaucracy and only too often have not represented the more independent elements in the middle class. Only a few months ago a brilliant Cambridge Indian was refused admission to the I.C.S. examination because "it was prejudicial to the interests of the Service." Whether this was due to the fact that he had been to prison like almost all the present Ministers in several provinces, one" cannot tell.

The coming of provincial autonomy has made a real difference. To some extent the ministries represent the will of the people, and to some degree the LC.S. have to take their